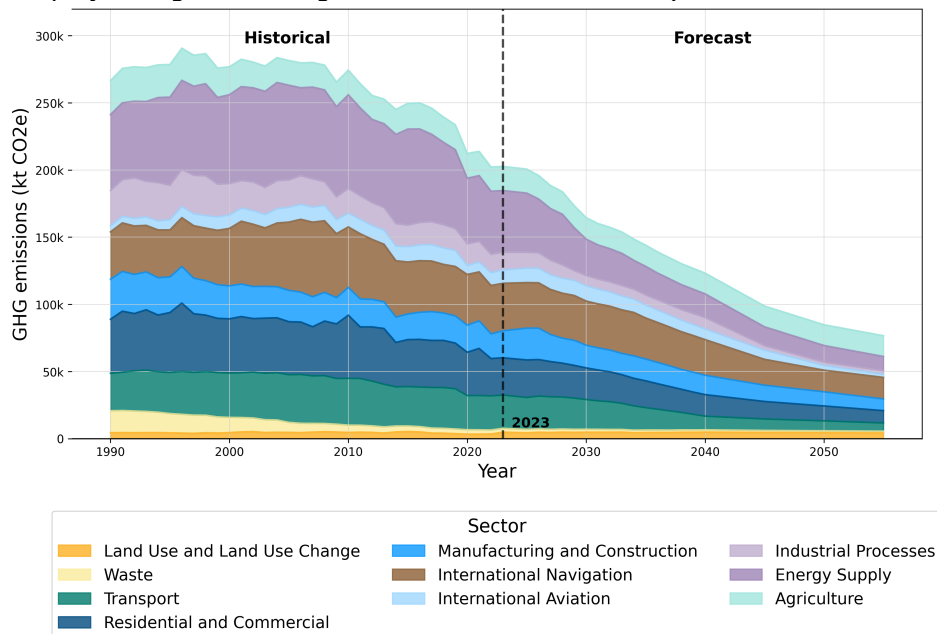


National system for policies and measures and greenhouse gas projections of Netherlands

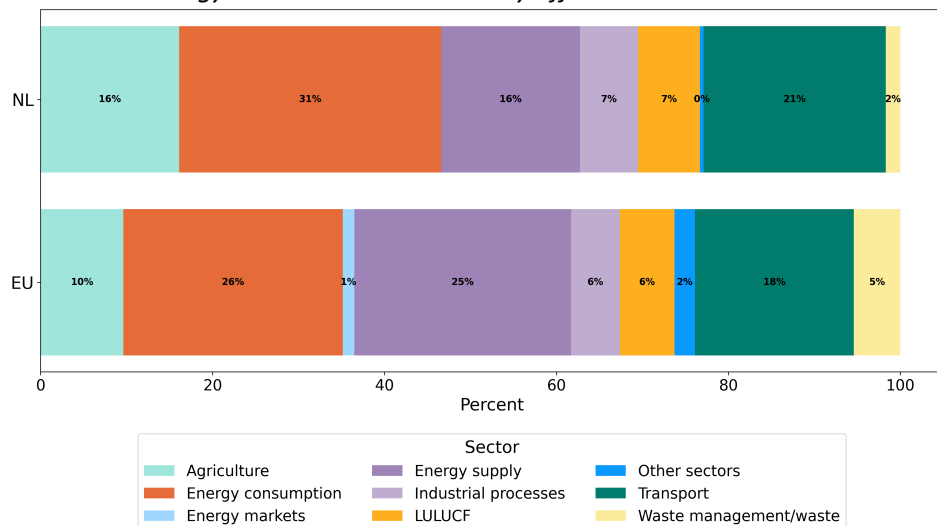
Information reported in 2025

A robust and complete national system ensures the delivery of good-quality information on the projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as well as policies and measures in place to implement National Climate and Energy Plans. The two figures provide an overview of the information submitted by Netherlands in 2025, enabled by the national system, as laid out below.

Historical and projected greenhouse gas emission in Netherlands by sector in 2025.



Reported climate and energy Policies and Measures by affected sector in Netherlands.



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Institutional and procedural robustness

Institutional arrangements

The reporting on policies and measures and projections in the Netherlands is based on the national system for monitoring and evaluating policies and measures. Many organizations contribute to this system:

- The progress and results of adopted policies and measures, which are developed by ministries, are monitored during their implementation. This is done by various agencies on behalf of the national government. Many energy and climate related policies and measures are implemented and monitored by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), which also collects and checks factual information during implementation (such as applications for subsidies). This information is used also for climate and energy related monitoring (such as estimating ex-post impacts). For this purpose, RVO cooperates with other relevant agencies. These include e.g. other governmental implementing agencies, such as Statistics Netherlands (CBS) as well as specialized sectoral agencies such as RWS (Rijkswaterstaat) and Wageningen Economic Research (WeCR) (agriculture/horticulture) and National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM).
- The development of national projections and ex-ante evaluations of energy and climate change policies is the responsibility of PBL (the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency), which is an independent governmental agency. These projections incorporate a.o. long term forecast projection models for macro-economic developments, periodically updated by the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analyses (CPB). Forecasts of sectoral developments such for infrastructure and agriculture are developed by specialized agencies and/or organizations (such as RWS and WeCR). RVO transposes and submits the projections into the required format to the EU and UNFCCC.
- The government is by law required to evaluate their policies regularly. The effectiveness and efficiency of individual policies and measures are generally evaluated ex-post by independent parties (usually consultants) about once every five years. The coherency of policies and measures in a certain policy domain are evaluated ex-post every seven years by independent evaluators. Periodically a more comprehensive integrated evaluations are made of the policies in a specific policy domain (policy article in the state budget) by independent organisations. All policy evaluations are published on a single governmental website <https://evaluaties.rijksfinancien.nl/>
- The Court of Audit (ARK) checks that the government spends public funds and conducts policy as intended. To this end periodically evaluative studies are executed on policy instruments and fields, usually at the initiative of the Court.

The relevant information from these studies and information sources is used by RVO to prepare various climate and energy reports to EU and UNFCCC.

Procedural and administrative arrangements and timescales

The timing of publication of the annual National Climate and Energy Outlook (KEV) and annual Climate Policy Monitor is aligned with the reporting on climate to the EU and UNFCCC. For the KEV, the following key steps and timescales are:

- December/ March: updating the baseline scenario (with existing measures). The baseline scenario is updated using newly available statistics. Projection parameters are evaluated whether these need to be updated. Existing policies and measures are identified (and updated where needed), based on the update cycle December/January of the WFT Climate Policy.
- April/May: 1st modelrun (baseline) and assessment of additional policies and measures. A first modelrun is ready for evaluation. New or changes to policies and measures are taken from the WFT Climate Policy, with a cut-off date of 1st of May. PBL assesses whether policies changes are relevant and specific enough in order to be incorporated in the scenario's.

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- May/June: final model run for projections. New or changed policies and measures are incorporated in the 2nd model run. The results from this run forms the basis for the projections to be published in the KEV-report, after extensive checks, analyses and quality control processes. Where possible, new preliminary data on the year X-1 is incorporated in the modelling and/or the KEV-report. Parameters for uncertainties are collected and analysed in a Monte Carlo analysis.

- July/August/September: finalizing KEV analyses and publication. The KEV-report is being prepared and published in September. Extensive quality control takes places in this phase.

The key steps and timescales for the Climate Policy Monitor are largely similar to the KEV, except that the steps related to modelling are not relevant to the Climate Policy Monitor. In short the main steps and timescales are:

- Before data collection starts in March/April, the relevant ministries decide on which indicators to include in the Climate Policy Dashboard. Data is collected from RVO and external agencies and organisations, concerning mostly provisional data on the previous year (X-1)

- As from May, the collected data is processed, analysed and draft texts are prepared.

- A draft Climate Policy letter is submitted in July for review to the Council of State, as part of the draft policy report on the progress of the climate plan.

- Final checks and ministerial approval take place in August and early September.

- In September the Climate Policy letter is sent to Parliament.

The annual reporting process to EU and UNFCCC includes following arrangements and timescales:

- March 15th (every two years): reporting policies and measures to the EU. RVO utilizes information in the WFT Climate Policy database, after the initial update cycle in December/January. RVO selects which policies and measures qualify for reporting to the EU. A draft PAM table is sent for validation to KGG and other relevant ministries.

- March 15th (every two years): reporting projections to the EU. This is done by transposing the information of the projections in the most recent KEV (September of the previous year) into the templates by RVO. For this purpose, PBL delivers a copy of their database ('MONIT') which includes all modelled results and the main projection parameters. Where needed RVO requests additional information from PBL or partners. After final quality checks, KGG is asked to give approval for submission. RVO submits the information to the EU after this approval.

- December 31st (every two years): Biennial Transparency Report to UNFCCC. Reporting PAMs and projections to the UNFCCC in the Biennial Transparency Reports and associated CTF tables. This is done by RVO using the reports to the EU earlier that year as a starting point. The projections are updated using the KEV published in September and information on PAMs updated using the WFT Climate Policy database. The draft report is circulated within the relevant ministries for commenting.

- Applicable timescales: (basically every 4 years by the end of the year) National Communication to UNFCCC. Reporting PAMs and projections to the UNFCCC (and EU) in the National Communications. The process is similar to the Biennial Transparency Report to the UNFCCC.

Procedures for the official consideration and approval of the Member States national system

As mentioned before, many organizations contribute to the national system for policies and measures and projections. Their contribution is based on various legal arrangements. The national climate act, which is a key component to the national system, provides the legal arrangements for the government to formulate a climate plan (every five years) with a view on the next ten years, to consult the Council of State (on this and other policies) and to inform parliament. The national climate act also contains a chapter on participation of different layers of government, waterboards

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and other relevant parties in discussing implementation of and progress towards policy goals. There are also other legal arrangements in place which are relevant to the national system, such as the Designation of planning-agencies* (relevant to PBL), the Act on the National statistics agency** (relevant to CBS) and the Decision for environmental quality*** (relevant to RVO for their role in the greenhouse gas inventory). As such, any changes to legal arrangements must follow procedures in line with the constitution of the Netherlands.

* See <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0031972/2012-04-01>

** See <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0015926/2022-03-02>

*** See article 11.66 in <https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0041313/2024-12-21>

Description of the information collection process

The basic process of data collection and use of data is described in the annual KEV and on a more detailed level in the various background reports to the KEV. Data comes from different sources:

- Data from statistics (energy balances, economic statistics etc.) is acquired from CBS;
- Data on realised and current activities and projects is mainly acquired from RVO. PBL interprets and uses this data in their models;
- Data on parameters for projections. Macro-economic parameters usually come from CBS and CPB. Import prices of fossil fuels are based on the World Energy Outlook from IEA and PBL's analysis on the CO₂-price of the EU ETS. Sectoral parameters are acquired from specialized agencies/institutions;
- Data on greenhouse gas emissions since 1990 are taken from the annual National Inventory Report (NIR) and CRF tables;
- Information is used from ex-post evaluations of (groups of) policies and measures, where available, and from estimates by involved experts, where such other reports lack;
- Assumptions on policies are collected from policy makers using the WFT Climate Policies. Based on this information, interviews and workshop sessions are organized by PBL for each (policy) sector to clarify new and changes to policies and measures.

Consistency is assured by the independent overall assessment of the data by PBL as well as due to the cooperation with CBS, RIVM and RVO in the KEV on data consistency issues.

Reports sent to the EU and UNFCCC include references to data sources and are published by RVO on the RVO-website . The KEV and relevant background reports (including methods applied and assumptions used) are available on the PBL website . The Climate Policy Dashboard is published by the government on a dedicated website. Detailed information on data sources used and the methods that are applied in processing the data, are documented by RVO in an internal background report to the Climate Policy Dashboard.

Description of the process for selecting assumptions, methodologies and models for making projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions

Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and/or energy consumption and production levels in the KEV are, in general, calculated with a suite of sectoral models using parameters on economic (volume) development of sectors and prices of energy commodities and technologies. These parameters are selected by the experts at PBL using the best available official data at that time. The parameters are included in reporting on projections to the EU and UNFCCC. The models are interlinked ensuring consistency and enabling supply and demand interactions. These models are developed over many years by TNO Energy Transition (energy and industry), PBL (transport and agriculture) and WeCR (agriculture and landuse). These models and methodologies are described in the background reports of the KEV(11). As part of the reporting on projections to the EU and

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UNFCCC, factsheets are included that describe the models (see Table 4 in the EU report on projections). See for more information also the sections above.

(11) Background reports on the KEV can be found here <https://www.pbl.nl/kev/publicaties>

Institutional administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation of EU's NDC

The national climate act provides the legal institutional arrangements which ensure that adequate policies and measures are planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated in order to attain the climate targets for 2030 and 2050 (see also above). In summary:

- Every five years, the government is required to adopt a national climate policy plan for the next 10 years in which it stipulates what policies and measures will be implemented. The first climate plan for the period 2021-2030 was published in 2019 . The second plan is due in the 2nd quarter of 2025). The Council of State, the highest legal advisor of the government, is consulted before adoption of the climate plan;
- The government reports annually to the Parliament on the progress of the climate plan. Every two years, the government evaluates the progress of the climate plan and proposes adjustments to the plan if deemed necessary;
- The Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) publishes a climate and energy outlook (KEV) in order to assess the (expected) impact of policies and measures. The government includes the updated KEV and its implications for the climate plan to Parliament;
- In order for the government to track the progress of the implementation of policies and measures, the Climate Policy Dashboard is maintained by RVO.

The purpose of the national climate policy plan is to ensure not only the attainment of national climate targets but also commitments to the EU and UN. Therefore, the legal institutional arrangements in the national climate act also ensure the domestic implementation of the contribution of the Netherlands to the EU's nationally determined contribution.

Formality

Legal arrangements

The national Climate Act first adopted in 2019 , which called for a 49% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and a 95% reduction by 2050 compared to 1990 levels, provides the legal basis for national reporting on policies and measures and the development of projections (see <https://wetten.overheid.nl/jci1.3:c:BWBR0042394&z=2023-07-22&g=2023-07-22>). The Climate Act was amended in 2023 with more ambitious targets of 55% reduction of the Netherlands' GHG emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, and reaching climate neutrality by 2050. These targets are also in line with the European Climate Law. The ambition for the electricity system was further strengthened with the aim of a CO₂-free national electricity system by 2035, which should also be affordable and reliable. In order for these targets to be reached, every five years the government is required to adopt a national climate policy plan for the next 10 years. The Council of State, the highest legal advisor of the government, needs to be consulted before adoption of the climate plan.

The first plan, for the period 2021-2030, was published in 2020 (see <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/beleidsnotas/2020/04/24/klimaatplan-2021-2030>). This plan aimed to achieve the target (at that time) of 49% reduction in 2030 compared to 1990 levels. The Climate Plan 2021-2030 is based on the National Climate Agreement , concluded in June 2019 (see

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<https://www.klimaataakkoord.nl/documenten/publicaties/2019/06/28/national-climate-agreement-the-netherlands>). Drafted and signed by the participating sectors, this agreement concerns their actions to help achieve the climate goals. The participating sectors are electricity, industry, built environment, traffic and transport, and agriculture.

In line with the national Climate Act, the government will publish the 2nd national Climate Plan for the period 2025-2035 in the second quarter of 2025. A draft national Climate Plan 2025-2035 has been published on 24 October 2024 for public consultation (up to 5 December 2024) (see <https://www.internetconsultatie.nl/klimaatplan2024/b1>).

The Climate Act also includes various provisions to monitor and evaluate the progress of the climate plan. The government reports annually to the Parliament on the progress of the climate plan. In order for the government to report on the progress of the implementation of policies and measures, a Climate Policy Dashboard is prepared by RVO (see <https://dashboardklimaatbeleid.nl/>). The climate act also requires the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL) to publish updated projections annually in which the impact of policies and measures is evaluated ex-ante. The government must address these projections in their Climate Policy letter to Parliament. Every two years, the government evaluates the progress of the climate plan and proposes adjustments to the plan if deemed necessary, using the insights provided by the Climate Policy Dashboard and the projections.

Projections of greenhouse gases are reported in the annual Climate and Energy Outlook (KEV) (see <https://www.pbl.nl/kev>). The KEV-report describes policies and measures in place or planned and which are included in the projections with regard to energy savings, renewable energy and greenhouse gas emission reductions in the Netherlands as a whole, as well as for various sectors. The KEV includes the policy variants 'with existing measures' (WEM) and 'with additional measures' (WAM). The projections include quantitative estimates for a sequence of four future years ending with 0 or 5 immediately following the reporting year. The KEV published in 2024 includes a projection horizon up to 2040. Methods used in the KEV are consistent with those defined in the guidelines of EU, UNFCCC and IPCC. The first KEV was published in 2019, which was the successor of the National Energy Outlook (NEV), which was published annually since 2014 (with the exception of 2018).

These projections are developed by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), which is an independent governmental agency, in cooperation with Statistics Netherlands (CBS), TNO Energy Transition, the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Wageningen Economic Research (WeCR) and the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO). PBL has overall responsibility for the KEV and for the projections and the evaluative aspects in the report in specific (including the final editing of the report). This fits with their role in the Netherlands as independent planning agency and guarantees an independent evaluative view. CBS provides various statistics such as related to economic development and energy balances. RVO facilitates the collection of information on policies directly from policy-makers with the so-called WorkflowTool (WFT) Climate Policies. RVO also provides monitoring information on the implementation of many policies and measures (such as information on planned investments by industry and in renewable energy). Where needed for specific data, other organisations supply input, e.g. some non-CO2 greenhouse gas data are supplied by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). An advisory committee in which all partners are represented, but also representatives from KGG, other ministries and the Council of State provides suggestions on set up of the KEV.

RVO is appointed by KGG to coordinate and submit the reports to the EU and UNFCCC. The KEV-report is used by RVO as the basis for reporting to the EU and UNFCCC on projections. This includes the projections themselves, but also information on policies and measures, the models used, the input parameters and uncertainty analyses. Since not all information that is required for the reporting to the EU and UNFCCC is published in the KEV-report itself, PBL and/or their partners

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provide RVO additional tables and details.

The information on policies and measures used by RVO (for reporting) and PBL (for projections) has been aligned since 2024. Before 2024, information on policies and measures was collected independently by PBL and RVO. Since 2024, information on policies and measures is collected using the WFT Climate Policies, which is maintained by RVO. Policy makers from all relevant ministries update information in the database so it can be used in time by PBL and RVO. The WFT is also used by KGG itself to coordinate climate policies with the ministries.

The progress on the implementation of policies and measures are described in the annual Climate Policy letter from the government to Parliament. To this end, RVO and other involved agencies work closely with the involved ministries in updating information on policies and measures and other relevant actions and their progress.

The KEV is also used by RVO as a basis for the calculation of the ex-ante impact of PAMs on greenhouse gas emissions. For the ex-post impacts and results, RVO uses (mostly internal) monitoring data from the implementation of policies and measures (such as subsidy schemes, tax deductions and reporting on the implementation of energy saving measures). Methods used by RVO are published on the RVO website (<https://www.rvo.nl/onderwerpen/energieakkoord/rapportages-energie-en-klimaat>).

Alignment with other reporting frameworks

GHG inventory reporting

Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) is the Single National Entity for reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and reports the NIR to the EU and the UNFCCC. RVO is authorised by the Ministry EZK to coordinate the preparation and the reporting on climate change policies and projections. With one organisation responsible for both systems alignment is ensured.

The main organisations that are involved in the estimations of GHG emissions are also involved in the preparation of the projections as published in the KEV. This includes Statistics Netherlands (CBS), the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM) – responsible to compile and maintain the national Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and to coordinate the annual preparation of the NIR and the completion of the CRF tables -, RVO, PBL and Wageningen University and Research.

The KEV (published in year X) is consistent with the methods used and emissions reported in the final National Inventory Report (submitted by 15 March to the EU and by 15th of April to the UNFCCC in year X).

Article 17 of the Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (NECPR)

In order to ensure consistent and efficient reporting to EU and UNFCCC, RVO coordinates the analytical part (B) of the (updated) NECP submitted by the Netherlands in 2019 and 2024. The projections and the ex-ante impact of policies and measures as reported in the analytical basis of the NECP were based on the National Climate and Energy Outlook (KEV) 2023. In order to ensure consistency across reports (such as the NECPR's, KEV and BTR's), information the policies and measures is taken from the WFT Climate Policy-database.

For the bi-annual NECP progress reports, the KEV is used as the basis for the reporting on projections and the ex-ante impact of policies and measures. The projections in KEV that are published in October 2024 (see

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<https://www.pbl.nl/publicaties/klimaat-en-energieverkenning-2024>) serve as the basis for both the First Biennial Transparency Report submitted to the UN by the end of 2024, and also for the 2nd NECP-progress report submitted to the EU before 15th March 2025. This ensures efficient and consistent reporting to the EU and UNFCCC.

Accountability and transparency

Quality control activities

The quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) implemented in the Netherlands with regard to the reporting of policies and measures and projections focuses on:

- To ensure sufficiently complete information to the EU and UNFCCC to fulfil reporting requirements under the relevant EU regulations and UN decisions.
- To provide transparent information that enables the EU and UNFCCC further assessment of the information.
- To provide sufficiently accurate information in line with national policy information, where possible per sector.
- To provide information consistent with national reports, notably the KEV and the Climate Policy Monitor
- To provide information comparable with the required formats and templates of the EU and UNFCCC.

The preparation of the relevant quantitative data on realized and projected greenhouse gas emissions as well as the ex-ante assessment of PAMs, is part of the KEV processes (see previous sections). The processes in the KEV are therefore an important part of the annual QA/QC cycle. The responsibilities in the annual cycle are as follows (see for main steps also Figure 2):

- PBL is responsible for QA/QC of the projections and assessment of policies and measures. In their role as independent public agency they frequently perform ex-ante policy evaluations (including projections). Given the often political relevance and public attention of these evaluations, they have specific QA/QC procedures in place both for their internal controls, models and assessment, as well as for their communication with the involved ministries. These also apply for the KEV and thus for the projections reported to EU and UNFCCC. The main steps QA/QC in the KEV are:
 - o A general peer review of results and analyses by colleague experts
 - o For the most sensitive parameters and results additional checks are being performed. Each year the KEV partners assess with the involved ministries which variables (such as policy assumptions) are most sensitive, based on considerations with regard to their importance to overall results and achieving international and national policy goals. For these variables, in addition to the QA/QC applied in general for all data and analyses, the QA/QC includes extra verification of the relevant calculations by a senior expert, the project leader and the senior manager.
- As part of the annual cycle all relevant policies and measures submitted before May 1st are reviewed by PBL, with an advisory role of the ministries, as to what PAMs are to be included in which projection scenario. PBL assesses whether PAMs concrete and specific enough in order to include them in the modelling. The results of this review is documented as part of the KEV process.
- RVO is responsible for submitting the projections and information on policies and measures to the EU and UNFCCC. For this purpose results from the KEV and Climate Policy Dashboard are used. RVO transposes the projection data from the KEV into the reporting formats and tools made available by the EU or UNFCCC. During this transposition, (internal) consistency of the KEV figures are checked by RVO. With regard to policies and measures, the information in the WFT Climate Policy database is transposed into formats required for reporting to the EU and UN. The (required) information on policies and measures is submitted using the reporting formats and tools made

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available by the EU or UNFCCC. The information is checked internally by RVO experts and reviewed by the relevant ministries.

Public participation

Stakeholder engagement

Climate Agreement – National Climate Platform

The National Climate Platform (NKP) was established by the government in November 2022 to conduct dialogue with citizens and businesses with the aim of gathering signals from them about opportunities and bottlenecks in the transition. The NKP does this with a special focus on justice and groups that are less heard in the transition. The NKP has since issued various signals in reports, including, for example, that the development of the decentralised energy system is lagging behind, and that there should be more support for social initiative. In addition, the NKP has brought together various social coalitions to accelerate the transition. For example, they have gathered the sports sector around an initiative to make the housing of amateur sports clubs more sustainable. They have also gathered parties around the heat transition, because it is difficult to get off the ground. Furthermore, the NKP regularly organizes informative webinars and a large annual event where bottom-up initiatives are central: ‘the top from below’ (see <https://www.detopvanonderop.nl/>). An external evaluation on the functioning of the NCP will be carried out in 2025. On the basis of that evaluation, it will be decided whether the NCP will continue to exist after 2026.

Citizen assembly on climate change

One of the ways in which citizens are getting involved at the national level is the Dutch citizen assembly (Nationaal Burgerberaad Klimaat) which started on 18 January 2025. In this citizen assembly 175 citizens will discuss how to answer the question, ‘How can we as the Netherlands eat, use products and travel in a way that is better for the climate?’. The question is about the responsibilities of citizens, businesses and governments. These 175 participants come from urban and rural areas, are young and old, and have different opinions on climate policy. This group of participants created by weighted draw and is a representative reflection of the Netherlands on the characteristics of: place of residence, age, gender, education and their opinions on climate policy. The last meeting of the citizen assembly will be in June 2025. They will then give their advice to the cabinet. Good cooperation between parliament and cabinet is essential for the follow-up of a citizen assembly. Both have committed to following up the recommendations of the citizen assembly. This is formalized in the Instellingsbesluit Burgerforum Klimaat-en energiebeleid. The wider society is informed about what happens during the citizen assembly through the website and social channels of the citizen assembly. This will be provided by the independent secretariat of the citizen assembly and is done as transparently as possible. Everyone can follow this process at <https://burgerberaadklimaat.nl/>.

Consultations for the National Climate Plan 2025-2035

According to the Dutch Climate Act, a long-term strategy must be drawn up every 5 years in which the expected and desirable development of climate policy for the next 10 years is outlined. This strategy is laid down in the National Climate Plan. The second edition of this plan will be published in 2025. Dutch citizens must be consulted when drawing up each Climate Plan. In this way, concerns, wishes and preferences from the wider society can be taken into account about the content of the plan. In addition, ideas from society for long-term policy can also be brought in through participation. In addition, the involvement of society promotes the understanding and

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support for the Climate Plan and the subsequent policy. A public consultation on the draft Climate Plan 2025-2035 ran from 24 October to 5 December 2024 and was reopened for a second time from 10 December to 7 February 2025. The responses to this consultation and a summary are available on the website: <https://www.internetconsultatie.nl/klimaatplan2024/b1>

Legally, provision is made for a public (online) consultation on the Climate Plan in which citizens, individually or organized, directly or indirectly, are given the opportunity to express their opinion on the draft text of the plan. In addition to this mandatory consultation, various additional participation instruments were used in the preparation of the Climate Plan 2025-2035, including:

- Single roundtables with various stakeholders and interest groups, as well as concluding broad stakeholder meeting;
- In-depth dialogue sessions with citizens organised by the National Climate Platform;
- Discussion of the plan in the sectoral implementation consultations;
- Discussion sessions with young people and adults through focus group research;
- Public internet consultation on the contours of this Climate Plan.

Projections

With regard to projections, PBL and other KEV-partners consult stakeholders in order to collect accurate data. By doing this, models and knowledge are kept up to date. An important process in the preparation of the KEV which involves stakeholder engagement is the interviews and workshop sessions that are organized by PBL for each (policy) sector in the period February to April. Policy makers and other stakeholders relevant for the implementation of the policies are consulted in order to define accurate assumptions on the policies and measures in the modelling and/or to collect relevant data that may support the assessment of the policies and measures. See also previous sections.

Contact information for entities with overall responsibility for National Systems

The Ministry of Climate Policy and Green Growth (KGG) has overall responsibility for the National Systems for policies and measures and projections. The overall responsibility for developing, implementing and evaluating climate change policies on the national level lies with KGG (currently coordinated by Mr. A.J. de Groot (a.j.degroot@minezk.nl)). It does so in close cooperation with other ministries who are responsible for their sectoral policies, notably the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water management (I&W, responsible for a.o. transport), the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food security and Nature (LVVN) and the Ministry of Housing and Spatial Planning (VRO, among others responsible for energy savings in built environment). KGG is also responsible for policies in the energy and industrial sectors. The reporting on climate change policies and measures and projections is delegated to the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), a governmental agency, also acting as Single National Entity for reporting on greenhouse gas emissions.